

Historic, Archive Document

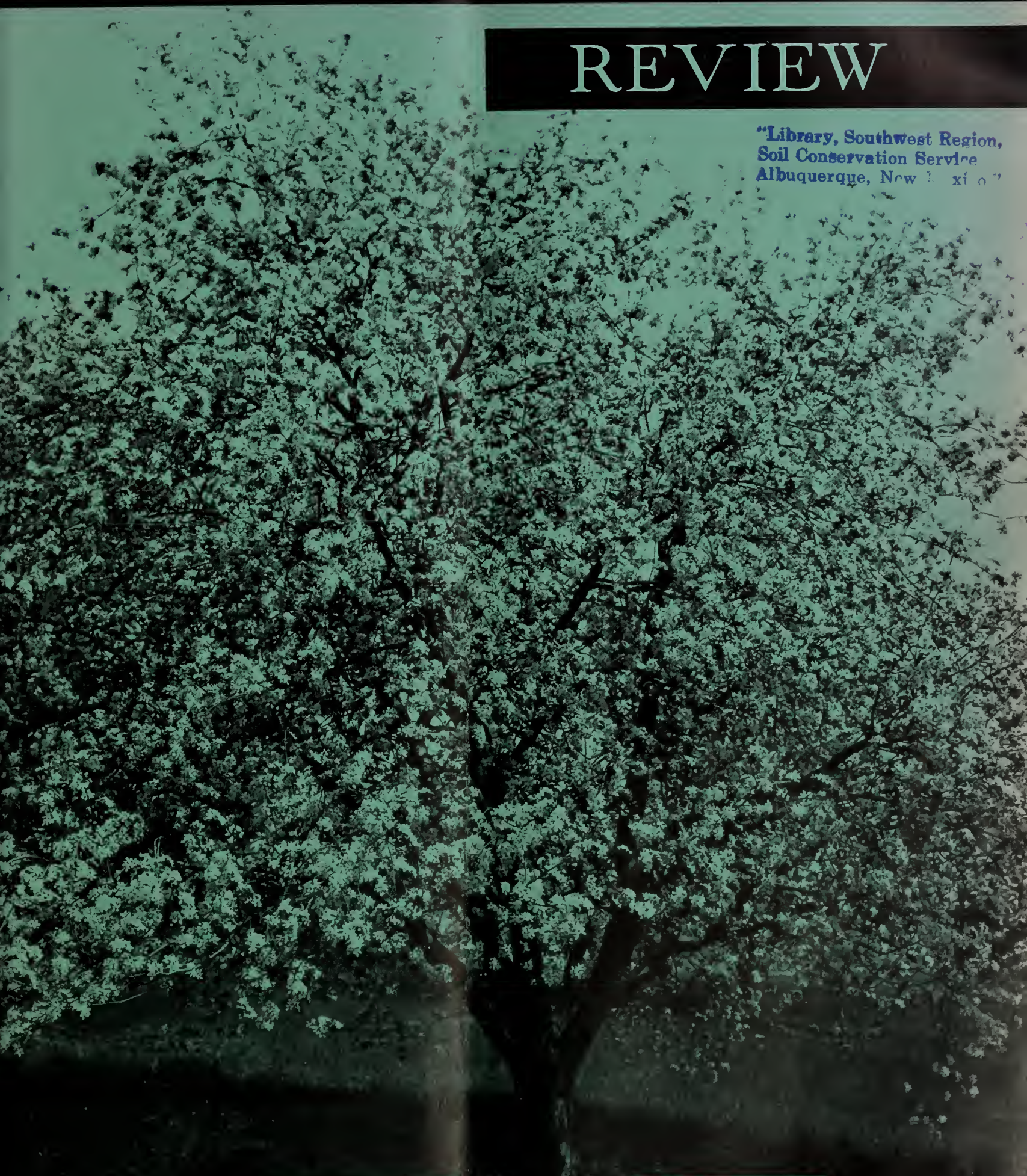
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

89-12

EXTENSION SERVICE

REVIEW

"Library, Southwest Region,
Soil Conservation Service
Albuquerque, New Mexico"



APRIL 1937

Vol. 8 --- No. 4

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TODAY . . .

	<i>Page</i>
YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW - - - - -	49
Director F. W. Peck of Minnesota, pioneer extension worker, philosophizes about the calvacade of extension.	
ORDERLY APPROACH TO AN OLD PROBLEM - - - - -	50
The features of recent social security legislation which especially interest rural areas is reviewed by Lavinia Engle of the Social Securities Board.	
CUTTING DOWN THE LOSSES - - - - -	51
Kenneth G. McKay, extension veterinarian in California, discusses the Del Norte County 5-year demonstration in the control of Bang's disease and tuberculosis.	
WISCONSIN GETS RESULTS - - - - -	52
H. R. Noble, county agent, Portage County, Wis., tells of the system worked out in his county for holding 120 meetings on Bang's disease in one evening.	
14 YEARS OF 4-H POTATO-IMPROVEMENT CLUBS - -	53
Jesse Wood, county agent, Martin County, Ind., tried to figure out just what 14 years of club work had meant to the county and dug up some interesting data.	
4-H CLUB STUDY - - - - -	54
Mary E. Duthie in working for her doctor's degree has given the Extension Service a scholarly study on 4-H club work in the life of rural youth.	
A SECOND 4-H CLUBHOUSE - - - - -	55
Four years after the first 4-H clubhouse "The House That Faith Built", was completed on the campus at Massachusetts State College, a second 4-H clubhouse takes form.	
TAPPING LEADERS' SENTIMENT - - - - -	56
D. C. Dvoracek, marketing specialist in Minnesota and leader in the discussion group movement asks the local leaders some leading questions.	
CRICKETS AND GRASSHOPPERS - - - - -	57
When the ranchers aided by County Agent E. A. Reeves of Sheridan County, Wyo., got busy on the grasshopper problem, they really accomplished results.	
SIGNS OF HIS WORK - - - - -	58
The county agent in Morgan County, Utah, has been prime mover in many good things which speak eloquently, even to the casual visitor, of his years of productive service.	
REWARDS IN COOPERATION - - - - -	59
J. K. Luck, county agent, Sumter County, Ga., testifies to the value of the cotton-improvement association.	
PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT BECKONS - - - - -	60
A preliminary statement of eight land-grant colleges offering summer school courses on extension methods.	
IN BRIEF AND AMONG OURSELVES	64
THEY SAY TODAY	page 3 of cover

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW - - - - Published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The Review is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or by subscription at 50 cents a year, domestic, and 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*.

C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*.

TOMORROW . . .

ON THE WAY to early publication in the REVIEW are several articles of timely interest.

. . .

DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY. The Department of Agriculture has its seventy-fifth birthday in May. Milton S. Eisenhower, Director of Information for the Department, will outline briefly some of the achievements, ambitions, and problems of 75 years of service to agriculture.

. . .

FOR THE CHILD. The Social Securities Act has made funds available for the welfare of children and mothers. Home demonstration agents especially will be interested in an article by Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, describing the activities being carried on under the Act.

. . .

STILL THE DROUGHT. North Dakota families cleaned out by the drought last year are getting special help from six emergency agents in making the best use of the food available.

On the Calendar

Annual Convention American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York, N. Y., April 21-23.
American Institute of Nutrition, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-24.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Richmond, Va., May 2-9.

American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., May 7-8.

Convention Montana Stockgrowers Association, Bozeman, Mont., May 19-21.

National Conference of Social Workers, Indianapolis, Ind., May 23-29.

Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio, May 30-Sept. 6.

Convention of Cattle and Horse Raisers Association of Oregon, Prineville, Oreg., June 4-5.

State Short Course for Home Demonstration Women and Girls, Rock Hill, S. C., June 7-11.

Second National Cooperative Recreation School, Des Moines, Iowa, June 7-18.

Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas, Tex., June 12 to Oct. 31.

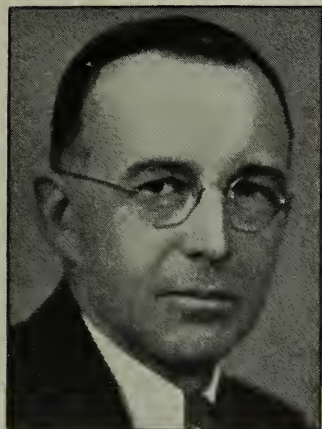
American Home Economics Association, Kansas City, Mo., June 21-25.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Denver, Colo., June 21-26.

American Institute of Cooperation, Ames, Iowa, June 21-26.

National Education Association, Detroit, Mich., June 27-July 1.

Youth Institute for 4-H Youth Club Leaders, Durham, N. H., June 27-July 2.



F. W. PECK
Director
Minnesota
Extension Service

Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

ONLY YESTERDAY

My first contact with the extension work of my institution was in 1913 as a temporary member of the farmers' institute staff. In those early days the Extension Service was in the trial-and-error stage of its experience. The emphasis was largely upon the art of farm practice rather than upon the science of farming. Standards had not been fixed as to required training of workers, and successful methods of organization had not been developed. The training of local leaders and the planning of county programs of work had not yet even been explored.

The land-grant colleges were training scientists to pursue research fields of work and to become resident teachers in schools and colleges, and opportunities in extension had not been definitely included as a field of activity requiring special preparation and emphasis upon special courses of study. Then there was little thought of the philosophy of extension education, but it was "get out and get busy", doing something practical that could be readily measured and immediately appreciated by the recipients of the service undertaken.

A great deal of progress has been made in the development of high standards of performance in the extension field of education during the past 20 years. High standards of training have been set for those who would pursue the opportunities in this field of work.

THE PICTURE TODAY

Today the emphasis is upon planned programs of work, assigned duties of individuals, and group activities of people within the community. There has been a notable improvement in the organization of programs, of time, and of people, as well as marked progress in developing superior extension methods and procedure. Likewise, there has been significant development in the use of publicity as an aid in furthering the influence of the Extension Service. In many counties the work is being as firmly established as the school system in the county. The extension agent's office is becoming the busiest center in the county. Large numbers of people who looked upon the county extension agent with prejudice and disfavor a few short years ago are today availing themselves of the opportunity for information and service.

There was a time when politics played an important part in the placing of extension agents in counties. In some States the people were required to vote on the issue as to whether or not the Extension Service would be permitted in the county. Farm organizations took sides as to whether or not they would support the county agent in a given locality. We were then all cutting our eye teeth on the hard bone of public relations. In most instances today this is a minor factor in the development of the Extension Service. It has proved its case in most instances with a quality of performance that has brought it into much better standing than in any previous time in our history. This has been

(Continued on page 63)

Orderly Approach to an Old Problem

LAVINIA ENGLE

Educational Division, Social Security Board

SECURITY for the farmer is directly related to security and purchasing power for the mass of the population, and the farmer of today is acutely aware of his place in the national and international economic system and thinks of agricultural prosperity in terms of a sound industrial and commercial system coordinated with the old and basic farm economy. Consequently, farm and rural interest in the social security program is not limited to any one specific title of the act but is concerned with its philosophy and effect upon our whole national life.

Covers Major Insecurities of Life

The Social Security Act was an "omnibus bill" and includes several approaches to major insecurities in our life. Its specific projects may be grouped in three major divisions—grants in aid which furnish a sounder financial base for assistance to the needy aged, to dependent children, to crippled children, and to the blind, establish rural child welfare and maternal and child health services, and strengthen the State and local public health and vocational education services; title III which encourages the development of State unemployment compensation laws; and title II which is a plan for old-age benefits.

Governmental responsibility for assistance to the needy aged, to dependent children, as well as to the physically handicapped, is no new philosophy but is as old as our national life and was the social philosophy of our English and European forebears. Hardly had colonial governments been established when some of those who sought security in the New World suffered accidents or illness which rendered them incapable of self-support or deprived children of the protection of a parent. Our forefathers dealt with the problem, as we do today, with public grants in aid to the individual, an acceptance of community responsibility in sharing hardships as well as opportunities, here, as in the old country.

Replaces Old System of Relief

The old "county commissioners' pensions" represented a governmental public relief program, and the almshouse the governmental institutional program.

Safeguards against insecurity are rapidly being erected by cooperative action of Federal and State Governments. You will get from this article an understanding of what these safeguards mean to rural people. Of most interest to you in your extension work are the services designed to protect the public health and to safeguard the lives and health of all children in rural areas and of mothers when their children are born. These two phases of the social security program will be discussed in more detail in later numbers of the **EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW**.

These, like education, roads, and other public activities, were supported by a tax against the largest and most stable form of wealth—a tax on general property. In our early agricultural economy, this represented a tax on 90 percent of the wealth of the community. Growth of an industrial civilization and of a machine and power age has brought drastic changes in the form and distribution of wealth, but government moves slowly. Consequently, the financial crash and depression found us still relying on general property taxation for 85 to 90 percent of local governmental expenditures and attempting to meet the problems of a complex industrial catastrophe without realization of the fundamental changes that had been effected in the economy of the communities that local government serves.

To the Extension Service and to those familiar with its history, the technique of the plan adopted to help to effect a readjustment in the field of public assistance is a familiar story. Grants in aid to the States are provided to assist the local communities in making cash allowances to the needy aged, dependent children, and the blind. Aid in financing local services to crippled children, for public health, maternal and child health, rural child welfare, and vocational rehabilitation are included in this part of the security program.

Offers Unemployment Insurance

Recurring periods of unemployment, which are phenomena of our industrial system, are another major insecurity

approached. The last depression found us naively unprepared, and for a time local communities tried to feed the long bread lines indicative of a breakdown in our industrial system. The extent and duration of the problem brought home the realization that these were not charges that could be met by local governments from an income derived so largely from general property, and that depressions were not unforeseen emergencies but inevitable in our industrial system. Common sense alone dictated the adoption of a planned approach to meeting them, and the system of unemployment compensation successfully operated in practically every other great industrial country seemed the logical method. The Federal Government grants funds to States to pay the cost of administering their unemployment compensation laws. In addition, employers in States with approved laws are allowed credit against a tax on employees of eight or more levied by the act.

Gives Help to Needy Aged

The third and last approach is to the growing problem of industrial obsolescence, or unemployable old age. With the adoption of machinery which reduced the need for specialized skills and cut down the number of employables came the improvement in medical science which increased the life span. Public assistance provisions for aid to the needy aged meet the emergency aspects of this problem, but its economic implications are too far

(Continued on p. 61)

Cutting Down the Losses

Results of a 5-Year Demonstration in Controlling Bang's Disease and Tuberculosis

KENNETH G. MCKAY

Extension Veterinarian, California

IN ORDER to demonstrate and study the control of Bang's disease and tuberculosis in California on a voluntary county basis, Del Norte County was selected. The University of California, through its Division of Veterinary Science and the Extension Service, the State department of agriculture, and the California Dairy Council cooperated in the 5-year effort which was conducted from 1930 to 1935.

Choosing the Demonstration County

In planning the program, this particular county seemed to offer many advantages. The dairymen were suffering enormous calf losses, were anxious to control disease, and had a very active and cohesive dairymen's association. There were a limited number of cattle in the county, about 5,000 in production, and the county was isolated from other dairy sections in California and divided into districts isolated by natural barriers of rivers and hills. There was no railroad in the county, a fact which confined all travel to automobiles, trucks, and shipping vessels, facilitating the controlled movements of infected cattle. The county seat of Del Norte County is 85 miles from the nearest railroad.

During the 5-year demonstration, three county-wide blood-test surveys were made each year by the university. Follow-up suggestions and recommendations for the most efficient procedure in controlling Bang's disease in a particular herd were offered by the extension veterinarian. The State department of agriculture awarded State Bang's disease-free certificates to cattle owners whose herds were without evidence of infection for a minimum period of 1 calendar year.

The first survey in 1930 resulted in the testing of 3,760 head of cattle, of which 16.2 percent were positive and 13 percent were suspects. At the end of the first year, 146 cattle owners were definitely engaged in the elimination of Bang's disease reactors. Only 12 cattle owners were not identified with the program. It was interesting to observe that those not in the program were mostly renters who

were confronted with expiring leases or foreigners who had the attitude that they were being forced to submit their herds to unnecessary tests. A few herds were found to be so badly diseased that the owners were not in a position to carry on any kind of disease-eradication program at that time, except to raise calves free from disease.

Following up the Survey

Each farm presented its own problem as to the program to be followed. Determining factors were the desire of the owner, percentage of infection, farm acreage, farm pasturage, source of water, drainage, and size of milking barn. In herds of approximately 50 percent or more infection, the program resolved itself into one of abandoning the old breeding herds and raising the calves and heifers free from infection. In herds of approximately 30 percent infection, programs of segregating the infected from the noninfected cattle were instituted.

A survey of the cooperators revealed the following: Three-fourths of the dairymen owned their own properties; one-fourth were tenants; about one-fifth were of foreign extraction, principally Swiss, Italian, and Portuguese, and about one-tenth were Indians.

State Bang's disease-free certificates were given to 50 cattle owners in 1933, representing 861 head of clean cattle. The next year 66 cattle owners received certificates representing 992 head of clean cattle, of which 617 cattle in 37 herds received a renewal State certificate and 375 cattle in 29 herds received the first certificate. In the spring of 1935, the last year of the demonstration, a most exacting survey, the sixteenth in number was made to contact all cattle owners, including noncooperating dairymen, family cow owners, campground owners, and town cow owners. That year 81 cattle owners received certificates representing 1,304 head of clean cattle, of which 60 herds totaling 984 cattle received a renewal and 21 herds totaling 320 cattle received their first certificate.

Concurrently with the voluntary Bang's disease-control program, the Del

Norte dairymen were confronted with a colossal tuberculosis problem. On August 15, 1931, Del Norte County was declared a tuberculosis area. On August 2, 1934, the United States Department of Agriculture designated Del Norte County a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, as the extent of the infection had been reduced to less than one-half of 1 percent of the cattle. A total of 1,417 reactors to the tuberculin test had been removed from the county under the control-area plan, aside from 881 head of cows positive to the agglutination test for Bang's disease. On the other hand, 1,098 cattle, mostly clean Oregon heifers, had been purchased to supplement the cattle removed on account of both diseases. The clean replacement heifers that were introduced on badly infected abortion premises reacted on subsequent Bang's disease tests in high percentage.

Contrasting the tuberculosis and Bang's disease programs, one observes that the tuberculosis program handled under regulation and indemnity was much more successful than the long-time voluntary Bang's disease-control program.

The decline of butterfat prices and other agricultural commodities made it much harder for the dairymen to follow the voluntary program as compared to the existing conditions of 1930 when the program was initiated. Because of economic conditions, 86 of 93 reporting dairymen handled their Bang's disease program without a cash expenditure. Seven dairymen reported having spent only \$1,185 on barn improvement or fences is an attempt to better control the spread of Bang's disease. This amounts to less than \$170 per reporting dairyman. More dairymen might have succeeded in controlling Bang's disease if they had been in a position to improve their barn facilities for the segregation and sanitation of their cattle. Poor sanitation, caused in part by heavy rainfall, made it impossible for some dairymen to control Bang's disease.

This experience in Del Norte County shows that, to carry on a voluntary county-wide Bang's disease clean-up program and make it effective, several procedures are desirable. First, an edu-

cational program should precede and be carried on with the control program. Second, a preliminary test survey should be made before attempting a county-wide clean-up program. This gives every livestock owner a better opportunity to appreciate his individual problem and responsibility before subscribing to a voluntary program. Third, a future date when compulsory testing becomes mandatory on all livestock owners is highly advantageous. Fourth, control recommendations always should be tempered by consideration for the economic welfare of the owner.

It is gratifying to those who worked in Del Norte County that during the 5-year period of the demonstration the number of Bang's disease-infected cattle in the county decreased from 3,112 in 1930 to 1,683 in 1935 and that in the last year of the program 81 cattle owners were awarded a State Bang's disease-free certificate.

White Appointed Director



E. H. White recently was elected director of the Mississippi Extension Service. He will succeed J. R. Ricks who was serving in the triple capacity of Director of Extension,

Director of Experiment Stations, and Dean of the School of Agriculture at State College.

Mr. White has served as administrator of the State A. A. A. program since its inauguration in June 1933. His record of 21 years of extension work covers many extension activities. He was county agent of Monroe County from March 1917 to July 1918, and extension specialist in farm management from July 1918 to September 1919. After managing an extensive cotton plantation for 3 years he was appointed county agent of Grenada County in April 1922, and in 1926 he was promoted to district agent of the Delta district. In 1931 he was made farm organization specialist and placed in charge of the Memphis Seed Loan Office for Mississippi, and in 1933 he was placed in charge of the huge A. A. A. program.

Director White is a graduate of Mississippi College and received his agricultural training at Mississippi State College and at Michigan Agricultural College. He owns and operates a 150-acre farm in Grenada County.

Wisconsin Gets Results

In Bang's Disease Campaign

A plan of extension organization worked out by H. R. Noble, county agent, Portage County, Wis., brought in more than 1,000 applications for the Bang's disease test within 10 days of the multiple meetings. Agent Noble tells here how the plan developed and worked.

MORE THAN 1,200 Portage County dairymen signed applications for the Bang's disease testing of their herds as a result of a county-wide sign-up campaign lasting just 10 days. Instead of merely sending applications to farmers and publishing a story or two in the county newspapers, an entirely different plan was inaugurated.

Late in July the county agricultural committee received word that the Federal Government had appropriated funds to pay the cost of testing for Bang's disease, as well as to pay an indemnity for diseased cattle. The committee authorized the county agent to "go ahead."

One good farm leader in each township, whose herds had been tested privately before this, was chosen and named "first lieutenant." Then, in each of the 120 school districts, one local leader was chosen and called "second lieutenant." Most of the men chosen as first lieutenants were men who had had experience with the Bang's disease test.

As the Bang's disease testing program was rather new, the first lieutenants were called to a meeting at the county agent's office where Dr. V. S. Larson, a State veterinarian and an authority on the Bang's test, explained the nature of the disease and the accuracy of the test. The lieutenants were then given instructions as to the general plan of the campaign. The evening of August 13 was chosen for the 120 schoolhouse meetings. The second lieutenants, one in each school district, conducted the school meetings. The duty of the first lieutenant was to select capable second lieutenants, call upon them, and give them detailed instructions as to how to conduct the school meetings and what material to read and analyze.

A circular letter advising all farmers in the county about the school meeting on

August 13 and urging them to attend was mailed from the county agent's office. Each of the second lieutenants was supplied with a folder containing a copy of the circular letter to farmers, a general statement of the Federal Bang's disease eradication program and the need for a Bang's disease clean-up in the county (to be read and analyzed at the meeting), testimony by six Portage County farmers who had experience with Bang's disease testing, two pages of questions and answers on Bang's disease prepared by Dr. Wisnicky, State veterinarian, Bang's disease testing application blanks, a listing sheet to record names of farmers present, and a large envelope for the return of all applications and other material.

The second lieutenants were instructed that, wherever possible, school-district committees should be appointed at the meeting to canvass all farmers in the school district during the week following the meeting.

As a result of this campaign, more than 1,000 applications were received within 10 days after August 13. These applications were arranged by townships and submitted to the office of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Madison.

Additional applications numbering nearly 200 were received before December 1, 1936.

On December 20, 1936, Portage County had 1,776 herds on test, of which 1,608 are under Federal supervision. Portage County will have approximately 1,000 certified Bang's-free herds before spring 1937.

AGOOD DEAL of fish is canned in Colfax County, N. Mex. In April and May of every year the mullet (or "suckers", as they are called) are seined out of Eagle Nest and other lakes and irrigation storage reservoirs located in this county. This work is done under the supervision of the State fish and game department as a protective measure to trout and other game fish. In some places the fish are sold for a small sum per pound. The farm women's clubs usually send a truck for the supply for each community, have a meeting, and can their supply of fish for the coming year.

14 Years of 4-H Potato-Improvement Clubs

JESSE WOOD

County Agent, Martin County, Ind.



MARTIN COUNTY has been carrying on potato-improvement work for the past 14 years mostly through our 4-H clubs. The county produced 81 bushels of potatoes per acre in 1924, according to the 1925 census, and in 1934 produced 114 bushels per acre. This increase, we believe, came about as the result of our potato-improvement work. In 1923 the first club of 12 boys received 4 bushels of certified Early Ohio potatoes from a railroad company and started to grow more and better potatoes following the advice of Fay Gaylord, then potato specialist, who emphasized the 4 S's: Good seed, good soil, good spray, and good sense.

The potato club enrollment increased from the original 12 members until we had as high as 112 in 1 year, and the average enrollment for the 14 years is 69. The percentage of completion has varied from 100 percent the first year to 59 percent, with an average of 77 percent. Last year we had 88 members with 86 percent completion. We have had a total membership of 966 with 421 different members. All of them have been required to grow at least one-fourth acre, and some have grown 1 acre. All members must use at least 5 bushels of certified seed on one-fourth of an acre and are asked to follow our suggestions regarding production; namely, use of good seed, seed treatment, green sprouting, good soil, good seedbed, manure and fertilizer, clean cultivation,

good spray or dust program, selection of show peck, and grading for sale.

Yardsticks Used

Measuring results of extension work is not an easy matter, and yet the results of a good practice, if interpreted correctly, can be used very effectively by the agent. In getting at our results we have used census figures from 1910 to 1935; have taken data from the annual reports for the last 14 years; have made personal canvass of the seed men; fertilizer dealers, farmers, club leaders, and those selling table potatoes in the county; and have sent out circular letters to all former 4-H potato club members asking their cooperation in determining what good had come from our potato-improvement work.

A summary of all the reports gathered show that the amount of certified seed used in the county is about 2,000 bushels greater than it was in 1924, with every seed dealer now handling certified seed and selling more of it than uncertified seed. The amount of table stock imported is only about one-half what it was in 1924. More fertilizer is being sold for potatoes, and more farmers are using improved growing practices. They are producing about one-half more potatoes of better quality and have learned to grade before selling.

One fact brought out by the letters from the former club members was that

they are now in about all walks of life, but in all reports received from those off the farm they believed that the home folks were still using the improved methods of growing potatoes, and most all had a good word for the work.

Club Records Talk

In looking back over our potato club records, we find that the average yield of potatoes grown by the club members has been 220 bushels per acre with individual yields as high as 118 bushels on one-fourth acre and six members produced more than 100 bushels each on one-fourth of an acre in 1928. Very few members have ever failed to produce a crop or at least enough to get back their seed.

Last year our yields were cut by the dry weather, but our club members had an average yield of 32 bushels on one-fourth acre, or 128 bushels per acre, where the estimate for the State average is 60 bushels per acre.

Most of the members have been enrolled in the club for more than 1 year. Six members have been in the club for 9 consecutive years, and 33 members enrolled last year for the first time. Club members have produced more than 53,000 bushels during the 14 years, or enough to feed the county for 1½ years.

Premiums won by the club members amount to \$1,919, all but \$180 of that amount coming from the State fair and

the State potato shows. Six scholarships to Purdue University, valued at \$240 each, and six achievement trips to the National Club Congress have also been won.

The publicity given the potato club by the local papers following our State fair winnings in the last 7 years has been of much help in molding public sentiment toward extension work in Martin County. No record can be found where any product from Martin County was exhibited at the State fair prior to our potato club entries, and our farmers have been proud of the fact that someone from the county could win an award at the State fair. Our potato club enrollment has come from every township in the county, and this has made it possible for the county agent to contact many persons that he had never seen before the member joined the potato club.

From the County Standpoint

Seed dealers report increased sales of certified seed potatoes each year. In 1923 no certified seed was sold; now we have ordered as high as two carloads in our 4-H club project, with the seed dealers taking over what we did not use in club work. Two cars were used at Shoals last year, and Loogootee reported more seed sold than at Shoals.

Store men selling table stock say that they now have to import less than one-half as many potatoes as was the case 12 years ago. Census figures will bear this out, as in 1924 our production was about 18,000 bushels, and in 1934 it was about 28,000 bushels. Our consumption is about 35,000 bushels per year. That shows that in 1924 it was necessary to import 17,000 bushels, whereas in 1934 it would have been necessary to import only 7,000 bushels. Eating potatoes were formerly shipped in by carload lots; now they come a few bags at a time.

Our census figures show that the 18,721 bushels were produced on 230 acres in 1924 and that the 28,163 bushels were produced on 246 acres in 1934, an increase of only 16 acres, yet an increase in the total yield of 9,444 bushels. The yield per acre was increased from 81 bushels to 114 bushels, or an increase of 33 bushels per acre.

Census figures as far back as 1910 show that the average yield per acre for Martin County has been near the 80-bushel level for the years prior to 1925.

Our potato-improvement work has not done all that we would like for the county. The acreage has not been increased sufficiently to give us enough potatoes for our own consumption, but I believe that the people of the county are on the right track. The county plan-

ning board last spring talked over the potato situation and set a goal that is high enough to produce a surplus for the county. With a continuation of good practices and the present yield, we can have enough to supply the county with an increase of only 62 acres of potatoes,

and I believe that this will soon come if it is not already here.

In dollars and cents, the potato-improvement program has brought an added revenue of about \$5,000 each year to the county, figuring potatoes at only 50 cents a bushel.

Rural Sociologist Makes

4-H Club Study

A STUDY of the success of 4-H club work in certain communities has been made by Mary E. Duthie, as a basis for a thesis, 4-H Club Work in the Life of Rural Youth, recently submitted for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. C. B. Smith voices the timely trend of this study in a recent statement: "It is one of several studies made in recent years to discover the influence of 4-H club work in the life of rural youth and one of the most comprehensive of these studies. It is a most encouraging sign of the times when we find studies of the various phases of extension, including club work, being made in many States by extension forces. I note with satisfaction that some of our largest universities are encouraging studies by their graduate students in this field. Every State Extension Service should be making studies of the organization and methods used in 4-H club work, and 4-H club forces should play their full part in these studies."

Miss Duthie has had wide experience for this work, having served continuously as extension rural sociologist in New York State since 1924. During 1918 and 1919 she had an assignment as emergency State club leader.

Schools Cooperate

She confined the area of her research to Rock and Dodge Counties in Wisconsin; Kossuth County, Iowa; and Goodhue County, Minn. Through the cooperation of the school authorities of these four counties data were collected from the rural school children of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth grades. These data were compiled from 2,619 intelligence tests and questionnaires and 2,372 attitude tests. Field work was carried on in Rock, Kossuth, and Goodhue Counties. 4-H club meetings were attended and data obtained from the mem-

bers; 52 local leaders were interviewed for information concerning the organization and programs of their clubs; and interviews were held with 203 young people between the ages of 18 and 25, of whom 135 were former 4-H club members, and 68 had never been affiliated with the organization.

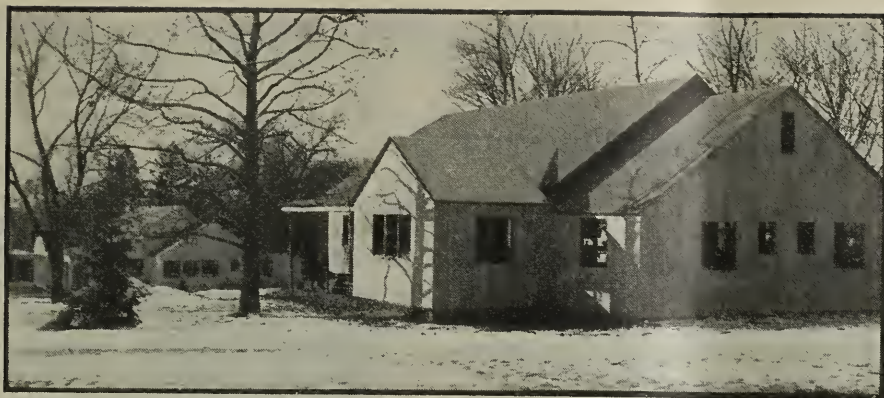
Activities Vary

The study gives detailed insight into 4-H club work, bringing out the activities of the leaders and sponsors of the clubs in the different counties, the nature of the programs, and the satisfactions and dissatisfactions as registered by the leaders and the members.

Emphasis is given to the varied ways in which 4-H clubs carry on their programs. The study shows that club work is not stereotyped, and, although the project is usually the background for the club, the business, recreational and social features of the clubs vary greatly. This situation is summarized concisely by Miss Duthie as follows.

"One fact is outstanding in the study of these counties, namely, that 4-H is not a standardized and regimented organization. It is known throughout the country as a national movement for rural youth, but close study reveals a minimum of control on the part of the national administration and a maximum of opportunity for State and county administrations to define policies or to allow latitude to the initiative and idealism of committees and local leaders."

IN MORA COUNTY, N. MEX., recently, the State home agent gave three demonstrations on food buying, two of which had to be given in Spanish, as the Spanish-American groups could not understand English.



The new 4-H clubhouse with the older Farley clubhouse in the background.

A Second 4-H Clubhouse

Goes up on the Campus of Massachusetts State College

IN RECENT months 4-H history has been repeating itself at Massachusetts State College. Four years ago the construction of a 4-H club building on the college campus established a precedent. No other State college campus had within its boundaries a building exclusively devoted to 4-H club use. The construction of the Farley 4-H Clubhouse, described in the Extension Service Review for August 1934 as "The House that Faith Built", was a pioneer effort. Now, 4 years later, another 4-H club building is slowly taking form on the college campus. Located close to the Farley Clubhouse, this new structure greatly resembles the older building, and the story of the new building begins with that of the old.

Meetings of Groups

Since 1933 the Farley Clubhouse has seen much service. It has been the center of 4-H club activity at the college. It has been the headquarters building for the State camps. The Massachusetts State College 4-H Club has held its monthly meetings in the structure. Other college organizations, faculty groups, and even groups outside the college community have met there. The Massachusetts State College contribution to the State college broadcasts on the National Farm and Home Hour originated in the Farley Clubhouse. Gradually a need for another club building was realized. Necessity of finding quarters for both boys and girls who make up the visiting club groups was a problem. More storage space was needed

for exhibits, demonstration material, and camp equipment. These and other reasons contributed to Mr. Farley's decision to construct another building. This time the task was not so difficult. The task of the pioneer always has been the hardest, and the pioneering work was done a number of years before. Permission of the trustees was requested and granted; arrangements were completed; and work on the second club building started.

The same mason, the same foreman, and some of the same club boys are aiding in this repetition of history. A power-sawing machine has replaced the hand sawing done in the construction of the older building. More money is available for this new structure than was available for the Farley Clubhouse. But, fundamentally, it is the same kind of a job, and the building is being built in the same way.

The structure is much like the Farley Clubhouse, being architecturally the same, although the inside space will be greater in the new building. There will be a large assembly space, a large fireplace, and a storeroom.

Realization of Dream

The noise of the power-sawing machine, the laughter of one of the workers, and the sound of a hammer must be music to George Farley's ears. For here is the realization of a second dream. He sees the new building as the material form of his idea conceived on the drenched campus of Massachusetts State College in the summer of 1928, when the need was first felt and the vision of a club building seen.

He sees the building as the second material result of that vision, and to him it marks an advance. Soon the structure will be completed, and another milestone will mark the road of progress of Massachusetts 4-H club work.

Better Varieties and More Profit

Elevator managers, farmers, and local organizations are working together in eight Minnesota counties this spring to weed out undesirable wheat and barley varieties. For a major portion of the wheat crop Ceres and Thatcher are being used, and for barley in malting areas two well-known varieties, Velvet and Wisconsin.

The first step in the plan is being taken this spring when the Agricultural Extension Service lends to cooperating farmers 5-peck lots of Thatcher wheat and 2-bushel lots of Velvet barley supplied by the Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics. This seed, the best obtainable, is sown on acre-increase plots. For this seed, the farmers agree to seed the fields with clean drills and to keep the plots free of weeds and other classes of grain during the season.

Registration of these fields will be handled by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. With the increase of seed from the first year's crop these farmers will be able to sow from 12 to 20 acres of grain the following year. This crop will be eligible for registration and of higher quality than other varieties now used. The Northwest Crop Improvement Association, the office of Federal Grain Inspection, and the Agricultural Economics Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture are also participating in presenting the plans.

In each county adopting the plan, wheat and barley schools will be conducted at which grain authorities will discuss with the farmers the possibilities of obtaining increased revenue from their grain sales.

TWELVE homemakers' choruses have been developed in Kentucky. These choruses have done various interesting things in their respective counties. The Fayette County chorus sings carols at different institutions and for shut-ins during the Christmas season. A recent presentation of a Foster program by this chorus was outstanding.

Tapping Leaders' Sentiment

Anent Discussion Meetings in Minnesota

MINNESOTA local leaders registered approximately 98 percent approval of a series of county discussion-group meetings held last winter, according to a questionnaire-summary made by D. C. Dvoracek, marketing specialist of that State.

To check the attitude of local leaders regarding a continuation of the 1936 discussion program, Mr. Dvoracek sent questionnaires to the leaders to obtain their reactions to the discussion-group meeting. Two hundred of the three hundred and fifty community leaders who attended at least two meetings replied to the questionnaire. All but four of the leaders declared the meetings worth while, and all but five would like to attend similar meetings this winter. Seventy-nine percent of the replies favored the discussion method, whereas 17 percent preferred a talk followed by discussion, and only 4 percent wanted a talk.

Why Leaders Favor Discussion

Their outstanding reasons for favoring the discussion method were that it brings out a variety of opinions, gives opportunity for self-expression, is more interesting, and presents the subject from a variety of angles. The desire for a brief summary of points, on which there was a common agreement and sound conclusion before the close of the meeting, was practically unanimous. Almost all the leaders (97 percent) would like to have access to books on the topics for more extensive reading if such could be made available.

Of the 75 different topics that the local leaders suggested for further discussion, taxation was the most popular, followed by cooperation, foreign trade, monetary problems, education, and general economic problems. The furnishing of more reading material, including outlines, questions, and factual data, was the most frequent suggestion for helping the leaders. They recommended that the size of the groups for both county and local meetings range from 20 to 30 people, with a maximum of 40.

A similar questionnaire was sent to the county agents. All agents reported the project worth while. In their opinion, the greatest benefit received by the leaders attending the meetings was getting information and new ideas and ex-

changing points of view. The agents considered the discussion meeting to be of outstanding value to the leaders in relaying this information to local groups and in personal conversation. The county agents agreed that furnishing more reading material would be most helpful to leaders in holding local meetings. Discussions do not fit in well in regular community meetings, as local groups have a complete program and find it difficult to crowd in a discussion successfully. The use of the forum or "panel" method, limited to 30 minutes, might solve this problem.

In launching the discussion project last year, the results of the experimental discussion meetings held the preceding year were presented to the county agents at the regular extension conference in October 1935. Forty-two of Minnesota's eighty-seven counties filed application for the project, with an enrollment of 1,150 local leaders elected by their community groups.

Later, an organization meeting of local leaders was held in each county, and the project and discussion method were thoroughly explained. Topics were presented and opened for brief discussion as a demonstration of the method. Four topics were selected by informal ballot for the four meetings to be held in each county.

What to Discuss

Forty-one of the 42 counties enrolled for discussion chose from the list of topics offered the topic, "Are you satisfied with our present tax system?"; 35 selected "How do imports and exports affect the farmer?"; and 17 counties chose the topics, "What system of agricultural financing (public and private) do farmers want?" and "Will crop adjustment be necessary or desirable in years to come?"

Mr. Dvoracek states: "The holding of community meetings by the local leaders was encouraged but not definitely required, as such requirement might discourage some leaders from attending the leader training meetings or might force some leaders to attempt meetings for which they were not adequately prepared. Attendance at county meetings may train a leader for personal discussion but may not always prepare him for leading a local group. More careful selection of leaders

would permit the holding of local meetings as a definite requirement."

More than one-half of the county agents felt that they or local leaders who had been carefully selected could conduct county-leader meetings if district meetings were held to give them special training. They suggested the calling together of 10 or 12 counties for a whole day of intensive discussion and teaching. Mr. Dvoracek believes that the idea is worthy of consideration and trial, inasmuch as a larger number of counties would be served and thus more local leaders would be trained.

The local leaders reported holding 325 local meetings last winter with an average attendance of 30 people. The unusually severe winter limited the number of meetings held as well as the attendance. More than one-half of the county agents reported these local meetings as being 75 to 100 percent successful, and practically all agreed that local meetings were sufficiently successful to warrant holding them in the future.

A 4-H Chick Pool

A State-wide chick pool, the first of its kind in New Hampshire, already has 35,000 pullorum-clean or passed baby chicks ready for the April and May demand of the youthful poultrymen enrolled in the 4-H poultry project.

Twenty-one of the State's best hatcherymen have promised to cooperate with the 4-H club office, to aid the several hundred poultry project members in raising high-grade chicks from high-producing, pullorum-clean flocks.

The standard price for all chicks sold through the pool will vary with the time of purchase. Those sold from April 1 to 24 will cost 12 cents apiece, and chicks sold from April 26 until May 21 will be 11 cents per bird. All orders must be in lots or multiples of 25.

In each county of the State "chick weeks" have been set. On these dates a poultry specialist from the university will visit the counties and instruct the club members on the care of their chicks. Although chicks will be delivered from April to May 31, most of the ordered birds will be delivered to club members during the chick weeks.

Last year, New Hampshire 4-H club members started 34,000 chicks, 90 percent of which were raised to maturity. One million and a half eggs were produced, and 60 of the poultrymen had flocks that averaged more than 150 eggs per bird for the year.

Crickets and Grasshoppers



Mixing the cricket poison.

ONE cricket on the hearth may bring good luck, but droves of them in a field bring devastation.

For the third successive year, with increasing destruction, an influx of grasshoppers and crickets has laid bare thousands of fertile acres in Sheridan County, Wyo. To combat this infestation, all county forces have joined hands with Federal agencies.

The 1935 egg survey for crickets and grasshoppers showed Sheridan County to be the most infested area in the State. Small spots of Mormon crickets had been found in Sheridan County as far back as 1925 but had continued without much notice until 1934. In 1934 the Forest Service conducted a control project on the forest reserve in the Big Horn Mountains, and a few ranchers protected their crops as much as they could by their own efforts. The Federal Government furnished them with poison material, and the E. R. A. supplied the labor. In 1935, however, the infestation became acute, appearing through all the mountain regions and down through the center of the county.

In April 1935 the State entomologist met with County Agent E. A. Reeves and a committee on grasshopper control to discuss methods. One of the biggest problems was the rancher who did not cooperate, because grasshoppers from these ranches migrated to districts which

had exercised this precaution. It was decided at this meeting to have a voluntary rather than compulsory control program, and notices were sent to farmers in the pest-infested districts urging them to petition for grasshopper control on their places.

The grasshopper-control committee, which was composed of officials, ranchmen, stockmen, and farmers, appointed Mr. Reeves pest inspector and county leader for grasshopper control. His office was to keep all records of bait shipped in and out of the county. His duties were to inform the ranchmen, stockmen, and farmers of Sheridan County where to obtain the poison baits, to explain the use and handling of the poison, and also to keep them informed as to the progress of the campaign.

Likewise, Mr. Reeves was chosen leader of the cricket-control program, working directly with the county commissioners. He furnished office space and stenographic service whenever necessary. He sent out circular letters to the ranchers, urging them to notify the county extension office just as soon as the crickets showed up, so that the crews could begin dusting the crickets before they became too large and started to migrate.

A county mixing plant, operated by electricity, was established for the purpose of storing and mixing poison. The W. P. A. furnished the labor to work in the mixing plant which operated 24 hours a day, using three shifts of mixers. A full-time foreman and assistant were employed to keep in constant touch with those using the baits and to check, from time to time, on the results. Materials were furnished by the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Sheridan County. With a Federal Government issue of bran and arsenic and a county issue of smaller needs, it was possible to make 50 to 60 tons of poison a day.

Every progressive rancher was feverishly engaged in using the poison bait.

Larger ranchers who could not scatter enough by hand built machines with which one man could cover 40 to 50 acres a day. In 1936 alone, 699 of the 1,000 Sheridan County farmers used 1,735,000 pounds of wet bait on 55,000 acres of land, affecting an estimated saving of approximately \$165,000.

About July 1, 1936, in the localities where concentrated efforts were made, the ranchers had the upper hand of the local pest species, and a small let-up of efforts was noticed. Then came the reinfestation of insects migrating from the ranges devastated by both drought and insect pests.

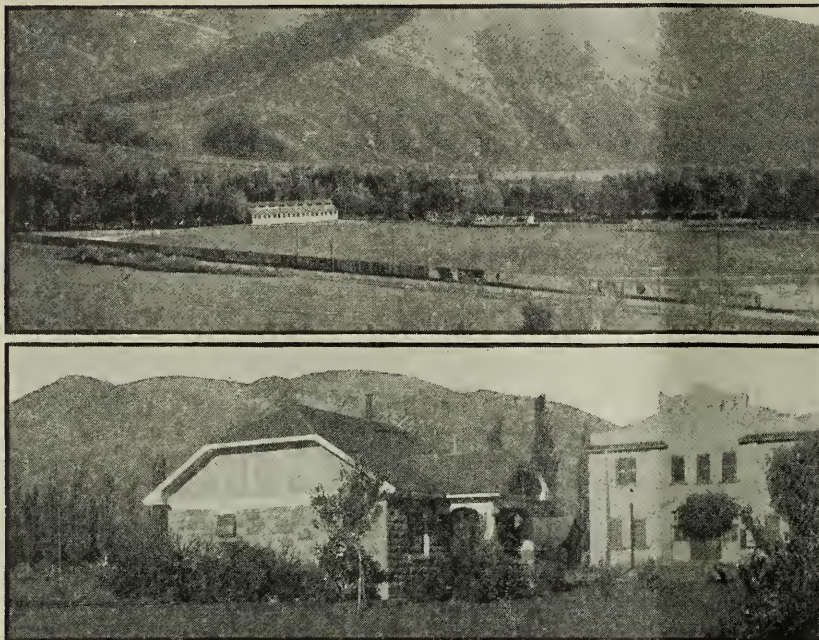
In much of this territory, after the first 4 or 5 weeks the men ceased to use poison, because there was no vegetation to save, and in these areas the hoppers and crickets actually starved to death or migrated to irrigated sections. This condition was accurately checked by making catches at intervals. In some parts of the county trees and brush had a whitish appearance from having the bark eaten off to the naked wood, and sagebrush was eaten to the stump. During all the hazards of the drought, ranchers received their bait at night, scattering it in the morning and working the fields in the daytime.



Cricket dusting crews at work.

Their cooperation during the control work was wonderful. "Without the cooperation of the farmers and the men of this county this campaign would have been impossible, and without a campaign of control Sheridan County would have been practically without feed", stated County Agent Reeves.

Signs of His Work



(Upper) The up-to-date fairground is a source of pride to Morgan County, Utah. (Lower) Combined county jail, sheriff's office, and public rest rooms landscaped and planted. These are some of the evidences of improvement brought to the county by the progressive leadership of County Agent Richards.

"BY THEIR fruits ye shall know them." Thus reads the Scriptures, and so it is with extension workers. The county seat of Morgan County, Utah, furnishes concrete testimony of this truth.

Just outside of the county seat, a most up-to-date fairground served the county of 2,553 population with a surprisingly progressive and successful fair. This project goes back 10 years, when, through negotiations made by the county agent, Clyde R. Richards, who still serves the county, and the county commissioners, a tract of land on the banks of the Weber River was bought. The first 2 years of the fair, farm products and women's handiwork were displayed in large tents which had been rented and erected on the grounds, but in 1929 an exhibit building was constructed and one shed built for the exhibiting of dairy cattle.

Each year since then something has been done to improve the fairground; brush has been cleared from the bank of the river which forms the boundary on two sides; sheds have been built along the bank where they are shaded by large

cottonwood trees; the grounds have been entirely leveled, and a race track and baseball diamond have been added recently with the help of W. P. A. labor.

In the middle of the town, and beautifully landscaped, stands a building, the combined county jail, sheriff's office, and public rest rooms. This was a C. W. A. project when County Agent Richards was chairman of the county C. W. A. committee and was largely the result of extension planning and organization. The county commissioners and the city of Morgan paid for the materials, whereas the labor was done by C. W. A. workmen.

The improvement of the courthouse grounds was also found to be an extension project. It seems that the courthouse grounds had been covered with large cottonwood trees, with little attention given to the grass, until the opportunities for a small city park were recognized in the extension program. The commissioners provided for the construction of an iron fence around part of the courthouse grounds; soil was hauled to level the area around the building; lawns and shrubs were planted in 1928; and today

the little park is a delight to all the citizens of the county who helped to create it and also to those who visit the town.

The effective leadership provided through the years by County Agent Richards in Morgan County has left its mark in a more beautiful and progressive town, as well as in many other ways.

Helping the New Agent

When a new agent starts his work in a county what can be done, from a supervisory standpoint, to assist him in getting started? In several Iowa counties the question has been answered by helping the agent to make an analysis of work done in the county covering a 10-year period. Large chart forms, originally designed for annual calendars for field agents, were used for this purpose. These charts had one column for each month of the year and an additional column on the left for listing projects. The names of the months at the tops of the columns were changed to years, with one column for each year from 1927 to 1936, and two more columns were provided for remarks.

Projects were listed in the left-hand column. Examples of the headings used are: 4-H club work, home project work, agricultural adjustment activities, marketing, farm management, soils and crops, and livestock production. The annual reports of former county agents were drawn from the files, and information concerning things done on the various projects and activities was listed in the proper columns. An effort was made to abstract from each year's report information of a comparative character. For instance, under 4-H club work, the enrollment in club work, the number of club groups, the number of leaders assisting, and some of the outstanding accomplishments were listed.

This gives the new agent who prepares an analysis of this kind with the aid of the supervisor a clear-cut picture of what has gone on before him. Preparation of this analysis probably takes a day's time, and it provides a better understanding of what has gone on in the past than could be acquired in twice the time by reading the annual reports of previous agents.

MORE than 10,000 Negro 4-H club members in Alabama are in school and paying part or all of their school expenses with the money they earn on their club projects.

Rewards in Cooperation

County Agent J. K. Luck of Sumter County, Ga., tells how the cotton-improvement association which he helped to organize benefited both members and nonmembers.

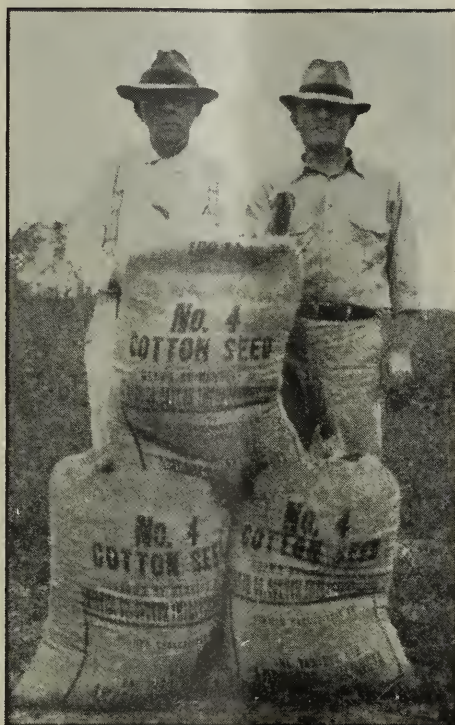
SUMTER COUNTY (Ga.) Cotton Improvement Association was organized in February 1936 with 30 of its leading farmers as members. E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist from the College of Agriculture, discussed with these farmers the value of obtaining and keeping pure well-bred seed of a variety that is adapted to the county and that will yield well and produce staple of around 1 inch.

The variety selected was Cokers-Cleveland, and 2,400 bushels of seed was bought direct from breeders. Only 2,100 acres were saved from this seed because of drought. Eleven hundred and fifty bales were produced. An average of 130 points, or \$6.50 per bale, above average price of Middling $\frac{3}{8}$ cotton, was received for this cotton. One lot of 300 bales sold for a premium of 170 points, or \$8.50 per bale. A Georgia mill bought 98 percent of this cotton, and it was spun 75 miles from where produced.

In obtaining these results, the gin equipment installed played a big part, the growers having leased a three-stand gin with three of the latest cleaning attachments on the market. This was the latest in gin equipment, and the quality of cotton was improved by at least one grade. A cotton dryer, the first in Georgia, was installed. A seed-grading and cleaning machine which they had installed made it possible for members to save seed re-cleaned and graded and sacked in special sacks. Seven thousand bushels of this seed was sold by members at a good profit.

Other farmers profited from this movement, for they were able to sell their staple cotton for a premium. Less than 10 percent of cotton sold in 1935 brought a premium, whereas records of sale by warehouses for cotton produced in 1936 show that 30 percent, more than 3,300 bales, had a staple of 1 inch or better and brought growers around \$5 per bale premium.

Through the whole-hearted cooperation of local warehouses and cotton buyers, every bale of cotton offered for sale was



Father and son, enthusiastic members of the Sumter County Cotton Improvement Association, who made a good profit on their pure-bred cottonseed.

stapled and graded, and farmers who have been producing staple cotton for 2 or 3 years received a premium for the first time.

Members of the One-Variety Association are well pleased with results obtained, and indications are that 50 percent of cotton produced in 1937 in Sumter County will be staple cotton.

Farm Improvement Cooperative, Inc.

"The newest industry in Posey County, Ind. (The Posey County Farm Improvement Cooperative, Inc.), producing agricultural limestone, has enjoyed a successful business during the first few months of its existence", says O. B. Riggs, county agent.

It grew out of activities in the county agent's office following the establishment of a C. C. C. camp in the county. The first meeting of farmers, businessmen, and camp officials was called by Mr. Riggs in March, and the organization was incorporated June 25, 1936, with a board of

10 directors representing all the townships in Posey County. The first limestone was produced July 17, and by October 17 more than 2,000 tons of agricultural limestone of excellent quality had been produced. At first the pulverizer ran at full capacity 12 hours per day, but it now operates 6 hours per day.

The new incorporated cooperative is the first of its kind in the State of Indiana. A similar organization has since been started in Vanderburgh County, and others are contemplated.

The procedure necessary for farmers to get stone at the quarry is to get in touch with the C. C. C. camp and make an appointment for S. E. Bowman to go over their farms, test the soil, consider the erosion problems, and figure out what to do about them. A program of soil improvement is worked out for the whole farm which will be of mutual benefit to the farmer and the community. After this is done, limestone may be obtained at the quarry by farmers. They have been paying \$1 per ton for the limestone at the quarry, though a plan is now being made to deliver the limestone at the farm at a slightly higher cost, depending upon the distance from the quarry. The directors believe that it is advisable to have a delivery price which is more attractive than the price at the quarry in order to keep the stone moving regularly from the pulverizer.

Farmers are now placing their orders for next summer's requirements, as they realize that it otherwise will be impossible for them to get these programs worked out and for the cooperative to produce enough limestone during the rush period next summer.

As soon as the orders by farmers in the present location are taken care of, the pulverizer will be moved to some other area in the county where farmers are anxious to get limestone through the organization.

Leases on limestone have been taken in those parts of the county reasonably convenient for practically all farmers.

TWELVE former 4-H club girls who are attending the University of Arizona organized a college 4-H club in January with Erna Ruth Wildermuth from Tempe as president. The club holds two meetings a month—one social and one educational. Besides the regular meetings they plan to help with 4-H club fairs and to assist agents and leaders in any way possible.

Professional Improvement Beckons

Courses are Offered in Eight States to Meet Needs of Extension Workers

OPPORTUNITY to attend professional improvement courses will be within reach of nearly all extension workers during the coming summer. Special extension courses will be offered in connection with the 1937 summer sessions of eight State colleges or universities.

These graduate courses, scheduled to run from 3 to 8 weeks, are designed especially to meet the needs of county extension agents, subject-matter specialists, and extension supervisors who desire to keep abreast of the times, both as to subject matter and teaching procedures. They reflect the rapidly growing appreciation on the part of the extension personnel that extension teaching is a specialized profession for which good preparatory training and definite opportunity for in-service professional improvement are fully as essential as in college teaching or experiment-station work.

Extension workers interested in the 1937 extension courses can obtain further information by writing to the State institutions offering the work.

Colorado, June 19 to July 9

The 3-week session at the Colorado State College of Agriculture, Fort Collins, Colo., was planned at the request of the associations of extension workers in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Three special courses will be offered. The course in methods and philosophy of extension work will be given by H. W. Hochbaum and Mary Rokahr of the Federal Extension Service. G. S. Wehrwein of the University of Wisconsin will teach the course in land use. Bristow Adams of Cornell University will give the course in publicity for extension workers.

Louisiana, June 7 to 26

At the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., the 3-week summer session for extension workers offered in 1932 and 1933 will be resumed in 1937. In addition to courses in soil classification, landscape art, farm meats, and poultry management to be given by members of the university staff, O. E.

Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture will teach a course in population trends. The course in extension organization, programs, and projects will be given by M. C. Wilson and Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service.

Maryland, June 23 to August 3

The University of Maryland, College Park, Md., believing that the close proximity to the National Capital gives that institution certain added advantages as a regional training center for extension workers, is outlining a series of special graduate courses for extension workers. The first course in this proposed series will be offered at the 1937 summer session. A special feature of this 1937 program will be a national extension forum, arranged by State Director T. B. Symons, in which outstanding leaders from the Department of Agriculture and the extension services of nearby States will participate.

The courses in extension methods and extension administration will be conducted by M. C. Wilson, Florence Hall, and Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service. Principles of teaching and adult education will be taught by H. F. Cotterman, of the University of Maryland. Trips to the Federal Extension Office and to other Government bureaus will be arranged as desired.

Missouri, June 14 to August 6

Four courses designed to meet the special requirements of extension workers will be offered in connection with the regular 8-week summer session of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. A course in extension methods will be taught by C. C. Hearne. E. L. Morgan will give a course in community organization. Agricultural journalism and soil conservation are the two additional courses being scheduled.

North Carolina, June 14 to July 23

A course in extension methods will be added to the regular list of summer school offerings at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. It is contemplated

that John W. Goodman, assistant extension director, and other members of the State extension staff will give the course. It is anticipated that, beginning with the 1937 summer session, approximately one-fourth of the extension workers will take professional-improvement training each year.

Tennessee, July 21 to August 10

At the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, special 3-week training courses for home demonstration and county agricultural agents will be given. These courses are an outgrowth of the 1936 summer course for home-economics extension workers.

All Tennessee extension workers in attendance will be required to take the course in extension methods being arranged by E. D. Stivers, of the agricultural-education department. Home demonstration agents will be permitted to select two other courses from the work offered in home accounts, crafts, electrical equipment, and landscape art. Mrs. Ruth Freeman, of Illinois, will have charge of the course in home accounts. County agricultural agents may choose two additional courses in soils, farm engineering, or farm management.

Vermont, July 5 to August 13

Launching upon a long-time program of professional improvement whereby about one-fifth of the extension staff will be expected to attend summer school each year, a 6-week extension course has been arranged at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

The first half of the course in adult education will be devoted to principles and laws of learning. The remaining 3 weeks of the course, which will be conducted by H. W. Hochbaum, of the Federal Extension Service, will deal with the application of these educational principles to the conduct of extension teaching.

Wisconsin, June 28 to July 17

During the 1937 summer session of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., the special courses for extension workers first offered for graduate credit at this

institution in 1929 will be continued. Special courses for extension workers have been given each summer since 1929, with the exception of one or two of the worst depression years. The 1936 courses were attended by 40 persons from 18 different States.

A 3-week course in current extension problems will be given by Karl Knaus, of the Federal Extension Service. The course in home-economics extension methods which runs for the regular 6-week summer session will be given by a member of the Wisconsin extension staff. Other special 3-week courses to be given by the members of the university staff are rural sociology, cooperation, poultry management, livestock feeding, and economics of agricultural planning.

An Orderly Approach to an Old Problem.

(Continued from page 50)

reaching to rely alone upon a public aid program. The old age benefits program establishes a system which is similar in some respects to the retirement plans of private companies such as railroads.

Benefits the Farmer

To what extent does the farmer benefit from the social security program? Directly, or indirectly, from every part of it. The grants in aid are for State and local activities, benefits of which are for all classes without occupational classification, and they bring immediate relief to one of his most serious problems, local taxation. Moreover, the extension and development of maternal and child welfare services and of public health work are primarily designed to increase these facilities in rural areas and in parts of the country which need them most. Unemployment compensation and old-age benefits are, at present, primarily concerned directly with certain industrial hazards but by stabilizing purchasing power should help to maintain the market for the farmer's products.

The Social Security Act is not a panacea, nor does it attempt to solve all of the insecurities of our economic system. It provides for an orderly, planned approach to certain major hazards and effects a more equitable distribution of their costs to society. Through this, and other governmental programs, the balances between industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests are adjusted, and each shares proportionately in the gains from a more stable and secure national life. (See advertisement on back cover.)

New Extension Economists.



George T. Hudson. D. Curtis Mumford.

George T. Hudson has recently joined the Federal economics extension staff to work cooperatively with the Farm Credit Administration in educational activities. He will work principally in the 24 States in the northern half of the United States, taking the place of W. Bruce Silcox, who recently resigned.

Mr. Hudson is a graduate of Missouri College of Agriculture and received his master's degree from the University of Idaho. For the last 2 years he has been in the cooperative division of the Farm Credit Administration and for 4 years before that worked as extension marketing specialist in Idaho. He, therefore, is thoroughly familiar with the extension organization and with the Farm Credit Administration.

D. Curtis Mumford, an agricultural economist, has recently joined the Federal extension staff to help with economic background and planning, farm management, outlook, and other economic activities in the 11 Western States. Mr. Mumford takes the place of Dr. Vaughan who has been transferred to the Eastern States. Mr. Mumford is familiar to many extension workers as regional representative in charge of A. A. A. work in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. He has been associated with the wheat-adjustment work almost since the beginning, having been given a leave of absence from the farm management office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1933.

Mr. Mumford received his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and his master's degree from Cornell University. He has also taken work at the University of Minnesota and Harvard University.

Farm Planning

Agricultural agents in Worcester County, Mass., are planning a series of general meetings with which they hope to reach practically every agricultural town in the county. All commodity groups will be included, and the subject of long-time farm planning will be discussed.

Assuming that the next few years will see a period of rising prices and that, following this, another depression is probable, how can the individual farmer make the best use of the coming years? Information concerning the factors "off the farm" that are important in determining farm policy will be discussed. Those present will be encouraged to combine this information with their knowledge of their own affairs and conditions in order that judgments and decisions may be based on all the facts available.

A list of tentative questions for discussion has been drawn up, such as: Is now a good time to refinance farm indebtedness? To what extent should new long-term obligations be undertaken? Should the present opportunity be taken to repair buildings and make improvements? Can we depend on an adequate farm labor supply during the coming few years? With higher prices should farmers produce less of their own food needs?

In discussing the outlook for dairy farmers in Worcester County, such questions will be raised as: Should more dairy replacements be raised? Can more cash crops be grown? Is now a good time to get rid of cull cows and replace with high producers?

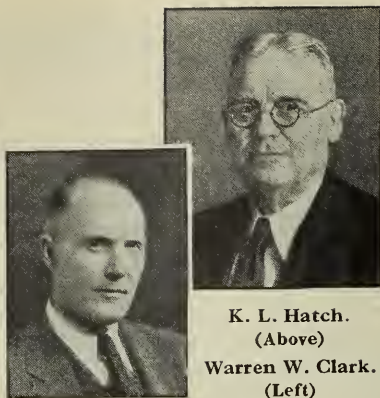
Similar aspects of the situation in regard to poultry, fruit, and crops will be worked out.

These are to be discussion meetings with only a brief talk at the start to present the general situation. Charts and economic information will be used only to answer specific questions. The Worcester County staff is planning to have prepared before the meetings all the information available in answer to each question included.

This is the most sweeping effort to assist in answering difficult questions of farm policy which is being undertaken by any county in the State this year. The Worcester County agents realize the difficulty of their task, but they feel that there is much information available on these subjects which the farmer himself does not have, and they feel that now is the time it should be supplied if it is to do the most good.—James W. Dayton, Massachusetts agricultural agent at large.

Help from the Law

Without pay, several Wyoming lawyers are giving their assistance in presenting the legal discussion in connection with a new project known as "business interests of the homemaker." In this project the home demonstration agent handles the discussions on the business center in the home, the homemaker at the bank, and the homemaker at the post office.



K. L. Hatch.
(Above)
Warren W. Clark.
(Left)

Wisconsin Changes Directors

After a little more than 25 years of service, K. L. Hatch resigned as associate director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service. Throughout his period of service Mr. Hatch maintained pleasant relationships with community leaders throughout the State and enjoyed very greatly the teamwork of rural leaders and extension workers in the advancement of the farming industry and the farming communities of his State. He served several years on the committee on extension organization and policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and on other important committees of the association, always taking a prominent part in the association meetings and in regional extension conferences.

Following the resignation of Director Hatch, Warren W. Clark, who for 13 years has been assistant county agent leader and who from 1933 to 1936 was director of the A. A. A. programs for Wisconsin, was placed by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin in active charge of the work as associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service. Mr. Clark is a former county agent, having served first in Houston County, Minn., and later in Portage County, Wis. Since 1922 he has been assistant supervisor of county agents of his State.

In recommending the appointment of Mr. Clark, Chris L. Christensen, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin spoke highly of his farm experience, agricultural training, teaching experience, and of his intimate acquaintance with agricultural conditions and problems of his State. He brings to his new position a thorough knowledge of the Extension Service.

Try-out Youth Programs

Almost a year's work with rural youth groups in New York State, heretofore reached only in a limited way, is beginning to show results in the four "try-out" counties of Cortland, Madison, Monroe, and Oswego, according to Mrs. Martha H. Eddy, extension specialist in charge.

The work was started last spring with the Extension Service cooperating with the State department of education.

Groups have been organized in 14 communities among young persons out of school, on farms, and in villages. They are not necessarily unemployed, but they are unmarried and have not yet established their own homes, and many of them have not chosen a life's work. Ages range from 18 to 25, too mature for 4-H clubs and too young for farm and home bureau associations.

In almost every community the young men and women decided to hold joint educational and social meetings once each month and a separate meeting for studies of particular subjects, the range of which is large. Programs, based on interests and needs, are planned entirely by the members.

Difficulties are foreseen in organizing joint groups in some counties. Young women lack means of transportation to attend evening meetings. Fewer young women, generally, than young men remain on farms, and in many communities little opportunity in recreation and education has been offered young people after they have left school.

The work has been aided not only by extension workers but also by teachers, school principals, district superintendents, and interested citizens. Activities in which guidance is offered include both agriculture and homemaking, sport, social events, the trades, home crafts, and discussions on public affairs and economic problems.

Increases Interest in Pastures

Another year of the annual pasture-improvement contest in Missouri again showed the value of such a program, both to those participating and to the cooperating agencies sponsoring the event.

By using a well-planned pasture system, those entering the contest have found that in many cases they can produce as much feed as they could with intertilled crops. In addition, the amount of labor required is reduced, and the fertility and erosion losses are relatively small.

The Extension Service has received from the contests much assistance in its

campaign for pasture improvement. The farms of participants have served as excellent result-demonstration units. Each of these farms has been of interest to the community in which it is located, and many of those in the vicinity have followed the extension recommendations being put into practice on the particular farm.

The cooperating chambers of commerce of the State's two largest cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, believe that they have done much to increase friendly relations with farmers through the contests. They feel that they are assisting in insuring the well-being and permanency of rural life in their trade districts.

These two organizations furnish the prizes for the contest. A total of \$470 is distributed among the winners in the seven districts into which the State is divided for the contest. One of the district winners is selected as the State champion, and he receives as an additional award a large silver trophy cup.

Committee Supervises Contest

The contest in each county is supervised by a committee of three members appointed by the State Director of the Extension Service. The county agent acts as adviser to this committee. It is the duty of the committee to supervise the contest in the county, distribute application blanks, enter the contestants, and make personal visits to the farms in order to score them.

A State committee of seven members, five from the Extension Service and one from each chamber of commerce, draws up the pasture crop recommendations and score card. It also makes the final decision on district and State winners.

Factors considered in judging the contest are the pasturage obtained, the conditions of permanent pasture, the soil-erosion control being effected by the pasture crop, the effect of the pasture on soil fertility, and the relation of the pasture system to the entire farm.

Seventy-two entries participated in the 1936 contest. The State winner was J. L. Stone whose 214-acre farm lies in the western part of the Ozark region of Missouri. He has been on this farm for 12 years and gradually has planted most of his land to pasture crops, developing a dairy herd to utilize them. Of the system he says, "It is cheaper to let cows harvest the crops."

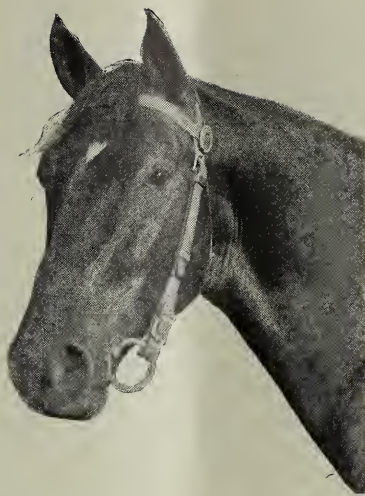
MORE THAN 2,000 North Carolina farmers are cooperating in a State-wide experiment to demonstrate the value of triple superphosphate, a product of the T. V. A. hydroelectric activity.

Disease Among Wyoming Horses Proves Mettle of Agents

"Although the county agent does not pretend to be a veterinarian or to do the work of a veterinarian", says F. P. Lane, county agent leader in Wyoming, "he can often be of great assistance to stockmen in case of disease among farm animals."

Last July there was an outbreak of encephalomyelitis, or sleeping sickness among horses, in Washakie, Big Horn, Park, and Hot Springs Counties, resulting in the loss of a number of horses within a few days. Veterinarians rushed from farm to farm but could not possibly answer all calls. There was also a lack of serum and reliable information; farmers were almost in a panic. There was some difference of opinion among veterinarians as to how best to treat and to handle sick animals, and much misinformation was circulated from farm to farm by the ill-informed. Agents' offices were besieged by farmers seeking information, serum, help in getting a veterinarian, and personal assistance.

Agents met the situation aggressively. They called the State veterinarian's office



and obtained additional veterinarians. They called mass meetings of farmers, affording veterinarians a chance to disseminate needed information. They obtained the information and passed it on to farmers by calls, letters, and in farm meetings. They assisted in getting additional supplies of serum into their counties. In a short time fear and anxiety gave way to a calm, studied effort to control the disease in conformity with the best thought and practice of competent veterinarians. The county agent can always be depended upon in an emergency as well as in normal times.

Pasco County, Fla., Makes A Record in Club Work

The agent doing the best club work in a State deserves glory, but when a new agent builds up a beginners' club to the champion class during his first year as agent in a county, well, he deserves a story.

Pasco County Agent James A. McClellan, Jr., a former 4-H boy, is credited with doing the best boys' 4-H club work in Florida for 1936, according to club leader R. W. Blacklock. With an estimated 412 boys available for 4-H club work, Mr. McClellan enrolled 263 boys with 319 projects, 82 percent completing, the first year he was agent in Pasco County.

There were no 4-H clubs in Pasco County at the beginning of 1936, and there were only two boys in the county who were familiar with club work. After visiting schools and giving discussion on 4-H club work, Mr. McClellan found that boys throughout the county were hungry for an organization of this nature, and,

consequently, 11 clubs were organized in various communities where meetings were held twice a month.

These clubs did everything suggested for a good club program. Considerable interest among the boys was aroused when the judging team competed in the State 4-H club livestock judging contest and won fourth place. Still more interest was manifested when the 10 outstanding boys attended the State short course where they ranked high with other boys of the State. One boy was chosen as outstanding junior leader, and another won a university scholarship of \$100 donated by a local banker. Although the State pig club show was held 275 miles away, Pasco County had the largest number of pigs of any county exhibiting.

Stimulated by the desire to go to club camp, 231 boys diligently kept record books, 36 boys winning the coveted goal of going to camp. Two demonstration teams were trained and put on public demonstrations. A club rally was held, and the club contest was made a county-wide affair. At present, club work is a vital force in the lives of Pasco County 4-H club boys.

Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

(Continued from page 49)

due to adherence to accepted principles of education, to high standards of qualifications of personnel, to carefully planned programs of work, to the development of local community leaders, and to strict adherence to high ideals of service.

Tomorrow's Problems

The refining processes that have marked the past decade in Extension Service need to be vigorously pushed during the next decade. More specialized types of training are needed for the improvement of the county extension agent system of education as a permanent career for young men and women. Extension still takes a secondary rating in the minds of many scientists and administrators. Preferred fields are still mentioned in the order of research, resident teaching, and extension. State specialists need to be developed in lines of work other than the so-called arts of agriculture and homemaking. Rural people need aid in developing other interests than those everyday practices largely concerned with the making of a living. Emphasis of tomorrow will be upon making the most of rural opportunities in the fields of the best use of leisure time, training in self-expression, experience with music and dramatics, cooperation in business and social services and in community and civic enterprises.

The county worker of tomorrow will be as much of an engineer as he is today an actual subject-matter adviser. He or she will need to blueprint the work to be done, assign tasks to selected individuals, initiate new methods and procedure, and be able and clever in the field of local publicity. He will be looked upon more as a counselor, an organizer, and a leader of sound agricultural thought and expression in rural communities than as an informational agent as he is known today. This truly indicates an opportunity for a career and a profession with greater degrees of personal satisfaction than we have yet experienced in the field of Extension Service.

County Planning

Under the direction of the Montana Extension Service, planning committees have been organized in 39 Montana counties to study agricultural problems from a local, regional, and national standpoint and to make definite recommendations for long-time county programs.

IN BRIEF • • •

A Canning Budget

More than 15,200 rural women in Arkansas have canned enough food to supply a varied and healthful diet for their families. Babies in 1,189 Arkansas farm homes have a shelf of their own stocked with small containers of canned minerals and vitamins to meet their needs.

• • •

Home Accounts

More than 1,000 Illinois homemakers started home accounts the first of the year. Groups in 16 counties took up the project for the first time, although in 24 counties there are many families that are "old hands" at the business of keeping accounts and analyzing their family expenditures.

• • •

Trained in Nutrition

Thirty homemakers were determined to continue a vocational home-economics course interrupted by the illness of the home-economics instructor in the Olin, Iowa, consolidated school. Three farm women, with the help of committees from the group, came to the rescue, outlined a 12-week home-economics course in foods and nutrition, and proceeded to teach the "night school."

Each of the women has as her "professional background" a 5-years' study of nutrition courses presented in the county by Ruth Cessna, extension nutritionist from Iowa State College, in cooperation with the local farm bureau. Each of the three has served from 10 to 15 years as a local leader, presenting extension home-economics information to her neighbors.

• • •

Community Calendar

A community calendar is published each week in the Hilmar Enterprise for Merced County, Calif., by Dahl K. Shearer, publisher and editor of the paper, who is also chairman of recreation for the Merced County Farm Bureau and State chairman of recreation of the California Farm Bureau Federation.

A small charge is made for scheduling entertainments conducted for profit, but other meetings are listed without cost. In explaining the plan, Mr. Shearer says: "Each week we take out the top row in

the calendar and move the rest up a notch, adding at the bottom the dates for the fourth week from date. It is a little bother to keep the thing accurate, but we find it a valuable feature of our paper."

• • •

Better Sires

More than 1,000 people attended the combination better-sire sale held at Greenwood, S. C., which was sponsored by the Extension Service to encourage the purchase of purebred stock. "The sales were well distributed, and many farmers were able to buy purebred stock at prices within their means," reports R. D. Steer, county agent, Greenwood County, who was in charge of the sale.

• • •

Still at It

More than 4,000 persons attended the demonstrations on adjusting and repairing machinery conducted in Iowa during 1936. These training schools were described in the Extension Service Review for December 1935.

• • •

4-H Enrollment

The enrollment of boys and girls in 4-H club work in Massachusetts has reached a new high of 20,842, an increase of 1,521 over 1935. Clothing is the most popular long-time demonstration with girls and gardening with the boys, whereas handicraft is a popular project with both.

• • •

Planning a Home

Group-discussion meetings have been held in Jerome and Twin Falls Counties, Idaho, and are planned for Minidoka County, reports Marion M. Hepworth, State home demonstration leader. These discussions are for the planning of the exterior and interior of the home. The farm site, a satisfactory vegetable garden, and convenient interiors in kitchen arrangement have been the topics under discussion. Plans for the meeting were made by the county agents, D. E. Smith, of Jerome County and H. S. Hale, of Twin Falls County, Margaret Hill, district home demonstration agent, and the presidents and lecturers of the grange. E. R. Bennett, extension horticulturist, and Miss Hepworth, State home demonstration leader, presented the topics for the Extension Service.

AMONG OURSELVES

PENNSYLVANIA has recently added one more county to those employing county agents, leaving but one of the 67 counties in the State without an agent. An agricultural extension association was recently organized in Montour County and a county appropriation made. Evan Paul Fowler, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College and for the past 8 years employed as assistant county agent in several Pennsylvania counties, is the new agent.

• • •

THE PUERTO RICAN Government has appointed L. O. Colebank, assistant extension 4-H club leader in Tennessee, to establish boys' club work on the island. He has been granted a year's leave of absence by the State organization for this assignment.

• • •

RUTH PECK, home demonstration leader in Alaska, recently visited Washington.

"It is rather surprising that home demonstration work in Alaska is very similar to home demonstration work in Wisconsin", said Miss Peck, "but the territory is so big and the workers so few—just Miss De Armond, district home demonstration agent in the Matanuska Valley, and I—that we don't get around to the various clubs very often. The women are very anxious to form home demonstration clubs, and this last year, my first in Alaska, we had 250 women organized in 13 clubs. The leaders are wonderful, and I cannot give enough credit to these fine Alaskan women who lead the clubs. In addition, 33 4-H clubs were organized, with 338 boys and girls enrolled. We are very proud of our record of 84 percent completions for these club members.

"There is a great future for home demonstration work in Alaska", concluded Miss Peck, with the usual Alaskan enthusiasm for the country.

• • •

THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN of the World, through the honorary secretary, Elsie M. Zimmermann, extended to the rural women's organizations and the home demonstration agents in the flood areas the sincere sympathy of the women of other lands, with the hope that they could soon begin to build up their homesteads once more. "Your home extension agents will surely be to the fore in helping those in distress, and once again, in another way, your organization will show its worth", she wrote.

they say today ...

Agriculture and Trade Agreements

There has been considerable discussion of figures indicating a substantial increase in the imports of agricultural products and a tendency, at least in some quarters, to attribute this increase to the operation of the trade agreements program. There has been an increase in agricultural imports. It is important in considering this question, however, to differentiate as far as possible between those products which are competitive with American agriculture and those products which are not competitive. Some of the important noncompetitive products which bulk very large in the figures representing agricultural imports are rubber, coffee, cocoa, tea, and silk. There has been a considerable increase in the quantity and in the value of the imports of these items. This increase largely reflects improved economic conditions in the United States. It simply shows that our people have more money to buy such products. With respect to the competitive products, the figures show that the largest increases have occurred in drought-affected products, the duties upon which have not been reduced. In other words, it is unfavorable weather and improved economic conditions that have been chiefly responsible for larger agricultural imports and not the trade agreements program.—*Secretary Wallace before the hearings of the Senate Finance Committee on the bill to extend the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, February 11, 1937.*

• • •

Farm Sales Increase

In the past 6 months the Federal land banks have sold more farms than they took over, thus decreasing their real estate holdings for the first time since the beginning of the depression. The percentage of farms sold to bona fide farm operators has increased steadily. Last year three out of every four farms disposed of by the Federal land banks were bought by local farmers.

The number of farms owned outright by the Federal land banks reached a peak of 24,355 on August 31, 1936, but declined to 22,505 on February 1, this year. Farm real estate owned was carried on the books of the Federal land banks at

\$78,200,000 on August 31, 1936. On February 1 the amount was \$73,500,000.—*Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, February 8, 1937.*

• • •

National Plans for Flood Control

What part should soil and water conservation play in a national program of flood prevention and control? Many people have expressed their opinions on the value of complete watershed treatment as a means of flood control. Some have underestimated the potential effectiveness; others have made exaggerated claims. The true value probably lies somewhere in the middle of the conflicting statements; and as we make plans to meet the flood problem, it is necessary to separate the facts and reasonable expectations from the false assumptions.

It should be understood that there is no overnight, patent-medicine remedy to prevent floods. There were floods in this country long before white men introduced the axe and plow, and until there is some radical change in climatic conditions we may expect to have floods in the future. We can, however, reduce the strength and height of floods. By wide-spread application and combination of proper land management and of upstream and downstream engineering work, we can confidently expect not only to reduce substantially the volume and velocity of run-off water from the land but also to control the waters more effectively after they have accumulated in the stream channels. We cannot postpone the job. We cannot afford to delay, because the longer we wait the more difficult and expensive the job will become. Moreover, it will require the best talents and wholehearted cooperation of everyone—the local, State, and Federal governments; our colleges and universities; private organizations; and individuals. With this cooperation, it would be possible to get under way a program that could be applied within 10 or 15 years to all land needing treatment, and the task could be completed, about as effectively as man can hope to complete it, within 30 or 40 years.—*H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, and F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, in a press statement on flood control, February 1, 1937.*

To Producers

In striving for agricultural welfare, it is always important to remember that agricultural welfare can never be maintained for long if it is brought to pass in violation of the general welfare. But agriculture must not only avoid violating the general welfare; it must do everything possible to promote it. This means that agriculture is enormously interested in the efforts of labor and industry to work out programs which will increase the production of industrial goods and increase the employment and purchasing power of labor.

The fact is that progress in attaining economic democracy in business and industry has lagged behind the progress made by agriculture. There are several reasons for this. The problem in agriculture was somewhat simpler, and the work of the land-grant colleges, the Department of Agriculture, the county agents, and the farm organizations had done much to prepare the way. But there is just as much need to make economic democracy work in industry as in agriculture if democracy is to continue to be workable in this machine age.—*Secretary Wallace at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1937.*

• • •

To Consumers

The formula which seems to me best to express the united goal of producers and consumers is as follows:

We want increased balanced production of those goods which we all need and want at prices low enough to pass such increased production into consumption but at prices high enough to keep such production coming without destruction of our natural resources or of our democratic processes.

I am convinced that organized consumers will play a larger and larger part in the national scheme of things. I feel that it is important to impress on the mind of the consumer the necessity of thinking not only about specialized consumer problems but also the desirability, if real long-time welfare for consumers is to be attained, of recognizing at all times the formula for the general welfare.—*Secretary Wallace before the Consumers' Emergency Council, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y., March 6, 1937.*



The SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

under the Social Security Act approves State public-assistance plans and unemployment compensation laws and administers Federal old-age benefits.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT is designed to protect the people of the United States against the economic hazards of old age, unemployment, and dependency. With Federal grants, States are enabled to extend to every county their programs for the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children. This aid, hitherto lacking in many rural areas, is now reaching all residents of States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.

TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC with the purposes and results of this new law, the Informational Service of the Board has published a series of pamphlets explaining each phase of the program administered by the Board. Exhibits, such

as the one photographed above, have been prepared for public meetings to describe the functions and work of the Board.

Extension agents who desire further information or publications may write to the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, or direct to the

Informational Service
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
Washington, D. C.

